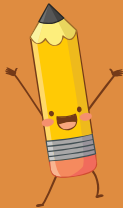


Session 1 Recap

Lisan ul Quran

Lesson 1 and 2



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ۝ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ۝ وَاحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّنْ لِّسَانِي ۝
يَفْقَهُوا قَوْلِي ۝

Surah 20 (25-28)

My lord! Uplift my heart for me, and make my task easy, and remove the impediment from my tongue, so people may understand my speech

رَبِّ يَسِّرْ وَلَا تُعَسِّرْ وَتِمِّمْ بِالْخَيْرِ

My Lord, make this task easy for me and do not make it difficult for me.
Let my affairs end with goodness.

Introduction

- Why learn Arabic?
- What is the method of this course?
- Who developed this curriculum?

Lisan-ul-Quran: A brief introduction

- Language of the Quran
- It is imperative to comprehend the language of the Quran in order to understand the essence of its meaning.
- Conceptual course:
Utilizing concepts from learned languages like English and Urdu.
- Curriculum developed and taught by Ustadh Amir Sohail

Lecture 01

What did we cover in
the last session?

Learning objectives of Lecture 1



- Arabic alphabets
- Harakaat
- The difference between Alif and Hamzah
- Definition of Kalimah
- Introduction to Parts of Speech in Arabic

What are Haroof ul
Hija?

Arabic Alphabets



- The alphabets of Arabic language are called **Huroof-ul-Hija** (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ)
- In Urdu language, the alphabets are called Huroof-i-Thajji

Arabic Alphabets (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ)						
ا/ء	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

Correct Pronunciation of the Arabic Alphabets: Comparison with Urdu Alphabets

Arabic Alphabets (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ)						
ا/ء	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي



Use Alphabets in Urdu that end with “Ay” Sound, such as “Bay”, end with “Aa” sound in Arabic (for example: Baa)

What are:

1. Harakaat
2. Tanween
3. Sukoon

Harakaat

حَرَكَات

- In Arabic, Harakaat, or vowel points serve as phonetical guides.

Basic Harakaat in Arabic (Using ب as an example)		
	ب Called 'Zabar' in Urdu and 'Fathah' in Arabic	An alphabet with Zabar or Fathah on it is called 'Maftuh': مَفْتُوح
	ب Called 'Zer' in Urdu and 'Kasrah' in Arabic	An alphabet with Zer or Kasrah underneath it is called 'Maksoor': مَكْسُور
	ب Called 'Pesh' in Urdu and 'Dammah' in Arabic	An alphabet with Pesh or Dammah on it is called 'Mazmoom': مَضْمُوم

- Double Harakaat are denoted as follows (Using ب as an example):

	ب	ب	ب
---	---	---	---

Note: Double Harakaat are called Tanween

تَنْوِين

Sukoon

سُكُون

- Sukoon literally means “at rest”, or “still”. In Arabic text it is typically indicated as follows:

(Using ب as an example):

بْ

Or

بُ

Or

بَ

The Sukoon symbol indicates absence of a vowel or absence of a Harkat on an alphabet, meaning that the alphabet has no single or double Harkat above or below it.



Difference between
Alif and HamZah?



The difference between Alif and Hamzah

Arabic Alphabets (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ)						
خ	ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا/ة
ص	ش	س	ز	ر	ذ	د
ق	ف	غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض
ي	و	ه	ن	م	ل	ك

ا/ة

ا

This is Alif. There is no Harkat or Sukoon symbol on it.

أ اِ اُ اِ

When Alif has ANY Harkat or Sukoon on it, it becomes Hamzah

Arabic Alphabets (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ)

ا/ء	ب	ت	ث	ج	ح	خ
د	ذ	ر	ز	س	ش	ص
ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	ف	ق
ك	ل	م	ن	ه	و	ي

The total number of alphabets or Huroof-ul-Hija (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ) in Arabic is **either 28 or 29**

The difference is due to Alif and Hamzah

If Alif and Hamzah are considered separate alphabets, then the total number is 29

If they are considered as a single alphabet, then the total number is 28

Alif



Hamzah



The difference between Alif and Hamzah (Examples)



إِقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ [96:1]

إِقْرَأْ

Hamzah

Hamzah

The difference between Alif and Hamzah (Examples)



إِنْسَان

Hamzah

What is Kalimah and
how is it made?
Types?



Word in Arabic

The combination of alphabets حُرُوف and Harakaat حَرَكَات make a word

Examples		
ق + ل + م	قَلَم	Pen
ا + ن + س + ا + ن	اِنْسَان	Human
ل + ت + ا + ب	كِتَاب	Book

Kalimah

كَلِمَة

Words

بے معنی

Meaningless

بامعنی

Meaningful

All words in the Quran are meaningful words

A meaningful word in Arabic is called 'Kalimah'

كَلِمَة



What is parts of
speech – Difference
between English vs
Arabic parts of
speech

Introduction to Arabic Parts of Speech



- Whenever grammatical rules are established for any language, the meaningful words in that language are assigned to different categories.
- In English, these categories are called 'Parts of Speech' (e.g., Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives, Verbs, etc.). In English, typically there are eight Parts of Speech.

In Arabic, there are **three** Parts of Speech.

All Kalimah (**Meaningful** words) in Arabic are divided into three categories:

إِسْم

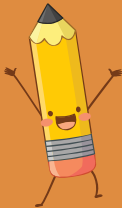
فِعْل

حَرْف

Session 1 Recap

Summary

Lesson 1 and 2



Summary of Lecture 1



- Arabic alphabets are called Huroof-ul-Hija (حُرُوفُ الْهَجَاءِ)
- There are 28 (or 29) Huroof-ul-Hija (Depending on Hamzah and Alif)
- َ ُ ِ symbols are basic Harakaat (حَرَكَات) in Arabic
- Double Harakaat ً ٌ are called Tanween
- The absence of Harkat (single or double) is indicated by Sukoon (سُكُون)
- The difference between Alif and Hamzah: Alif will have no Harkat or Sukoon symbol on it
- The combination of alphabets (حُرُوفُ) and Harakaat (حَرَكَات) make words
- All meaningful words (Kalimah كَلِمَة) in Arabic will be either: Ism اِسْم , Fayl فِعْل , or Harf حَرْف

Quizz — Lisanulquran Lecture 01

Test your knowledge

1 What is the total number of Arabic alphabets depending on whether Alif and Hamza are counted separately?

- A) 26 or 27
 - B) 28 or 29
 - C) 30 or 31
 - D) 32 or 33
-

2 Which Harakat produces the sound "Ba"?

- A) Kasra (Zer)
 - B) Fatha (Zabar)
 - C) Damma (Pesh)
 - D) Sukun
-

3 What happens to Alif when it carries a Harakat or Sukun?

- A) It remains Alif
 - B) It becomes silent
 - C) It becomes Hamza
 - D) It disappears
-

4 Which of the following is NOT one of the three Arabic parts of speech introduced?

- A) Ism (Noun)
 - B) Fail (Verb)
 - C) Harf (Particle)
 - D) Adverb (Zarf)
-

5 In the example "Insan," what type of letter is the initial symbol carrying a Harakat?

- A) Alif
- B) Hamza
- C) Waw
- D) Ya

Quiz Answers

1 ☐ B) 28 or 29

2 ☐ B) Fatha (Zabar)

3 ☐ C) It becomes Hamza

4 ☐ D) Adverb (Zarf)

5 ☐ B) Hamza